


know your **PEKINGESE**





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know your **PEKINGESE**

To Emily and Kim



Earl Schneider, editor

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1 The Lion Dog of Peking

The following lines, translated by Mrs Coath Dixey, are attributed to the Empress T'Zu Hsi of China.

Let the Lion Dog be small, let it wear the swelling cape of dignity around its neck, let it display the billowing standard of pomp over its back.

Let its face be black, let its forefront be shaggy, let its forehead be straight and low, like unto the brow of an Imperial harmony boxer.

For its color let it be that of the lion, a golden sable, to be carried in the sleeve of a yellow robe, or the color of a red bear, or striped like a dragon, so that there may be dogs appropriate to every costume in the Imperial wardrobe.

Whose fitness to appear at public ceremonies and functions shall be judged by their color, and by their artistic contrast with the Imperial robes.

Let it venerate its ancestors and deposit offerings in the Canine Cemetery of the Forbidden City on each new moon.

Let it be taught to refrain from gadding about, let it comfort itself with the dignity of a Duchess. Let it learn to instantly bite the foreign devils!

Let it wash its face like a cat with its paws, let it be dainty in its food, that it shall be known for a Royal and Imperial dog by its fastidiousness.

Let its eyes be large and luminous, let its ears be set like the sails of a war junk, let its nose be like that of the Monkey God of the Hindu.

Let its forelegs be bent so that it shall not desire to wander far or leave the Imperial Precincts.

Let its body be shaped like that of a hunting lion spying for its prey.

Let its feet be tufted with plentiful hair that its footfalls may be noiseless, and for its standard of pomp, let it rival the whisk of the Tibetan yak, which is flourished to protect the Imperial litter from the attacks of flying insects.

Let it be lively that it may afford entertainment by its gambols, let it be wary that it may not involve itself in danger, let it be sociable in its habits, that it may live in amity with the other beasts, fishes or birds that find protection in the Imperial Palace.

Sharks' fins and curlews' livers and the breasts of quails, on these may it be fed, and for drink give it the tea that is brewed from the Spring buds of the bush that groweth in the province of Han Kon, or the milk of the antelopes that pasture in the Imperial parks, or broth made from the nests of sea swallows.

Thus shall it preserve its integrity and self respect, and in the day of sickness let it be anointed with the clarified fat of the leg of a sacred leopard and give it to drink a throstle's egg shell—full of the juice of the custard apple in which has been dissolved three pinches of shredded rhinoceros horn—and apply to it piebald leaches.

So shall it remain, but if it die, remember that thou, too, art mortal . . .

2 History of the Pekingese

In all the dog kingdom no breed owns a more romantic history than the Pekingese. The palace dogs of the ancient Chinese emperors were not the same as the Pekingese we know today, for they were undoubtedly much larger. Yet the same distinctive Lion dog type is known to have been well established many, many years ago. They can be identified in Korean bronze of 2000 B.C.

There have never been any lions in China, yet for centuries the dog we know as the Pekingese has been called the little Lion Dog of Peking. China embraced Buddhism in the first century, during the reign of Emperor Ming-ti. It was natural that the lion of Buddha should become the nation's sacred symbol.



Listening for her master.

SALLY ANNE THOMPSON

What a Pekingese should look like

The Pekingese is an easily recognizable dog. He should have a medium length silky coat with a large mane or ruff around the neck much resembling the mane of a lion.

His two front legs should be crooked at the elbow, giving them the appearance of being bowlegged. When he walks it should be with a kind of a rolling gait that is peculiar to the Pekingese.

His face should be well defined with a sharp stop. The stop is the angle of the forehead to the nose. His eyes ought to be dark and lustrous. The expression of the dog is very important. He should not look frivolous but should have a rather serious "look of eagles" in his eyes.

His manner should be bold and combative rather than timid or nervous. He should look alert and attentive.

His body should be compact and solid. He should not weigh more than fourteen pounds fully grown. His tail should follow his body freely and not curl tightly over his back.

The Pekingese is one of the few dogs that can be almost any color except albino. Probably the most desirable are the solid blacks and reds. However, black and tan, fawn, or combinations of colors are also accepted.

3 The right Pekingese for you

Take a look at a litter of little Pekes, those little silken balls of fur with wide soulful eyes, and you'll want them all! How can you possibly choose just one? Look for the bright-eyed little fellow with the damp button nose and a round, firm tummy. These are indications of good health and good feeding. Those tiny paws and stubby legs will become more harmonious as he matures, but, for now, are more than

sufficient for active scampering.

It is advisable to get your Pekingese pup soon after he's been weaned, that is, when he's seven weeks old. But, don't wait too long! Pups grow rapidly, and half the fun of having a pup is in enjoying his spontaneous fun!

Pick the puppy you want—the one that wants you. Let sex be a secondary matter for consideration unless you intend eventually to raise puppies. Either a male or female Pekingese makes a wonderful companion and faithful friend.

Prices vary with both the ancestry of the pup and his show or breeding potential. A fine dog may cost a bit less than another because of a minor show fault such as an unwanted marking or the wrong eye color. If possible, make arrangements to take the pup for a visit to the veterinarian before making the sale final.

Papers

If you have paid for a purebred Pekingese you will, of course, make sure that his litter has been registered with the American Kennel Club, and you will ask for an application for registration properly signed by the breeder. This is not the same as the pedigree. If only the pedigree is lacking, a copy of it can be obtained from the American Kennel Club for a small fee *after* your Peke has been registered.

4 Simple Pekingese training

The Pekingese is capable of being taught many things, because he is an animal of keen intelligence. There is no reason for an ill-mannered dog. Any dog, simply through the patience and perseverance of the owner, can be taught little accomplishments which make him a better companion and improve his status among the neighbors. These accom-

plishments are not just a nicety, but a necessity if the chances of his becoming an occasional nuisance are to be reduced to the minimum.

While the Pekingese is generally intelligent, one must remember that he has his limitations, can absorb just so much at a time, and must not be forced in his training. Progress will be faster, if his training can be made to seem a part of a game. But at the same time, he must be brought to the realization, that you are the boss and must be obeyed.

Care must be taken not to intimidate the pupil, but no lesson should end on a sour note. And lessons in any one phase should be confined to about 15 minutes. When determining the age at which training should begin, a number of factors must be taken into consideration. Some dogs develop slowly and when they reach the age of one year, they appear to still be puppies. Others take to training at an early age, but they retain lessons better if given after the dog has had a chance to develop mentally.

Any attempt at serious training should be postponed until the dog has reached the age of six to twelve months. With some individuals it is better to start at $1\frac{1}{2}$ years of age. But there are some daily tasks which should be taught soon after he comes into his permanent home.

5 The new puppy

Let us assume that you, the reader, have just acquired a healthy Pekingese puppy with the intention of keeping him in the home as a companion. The puppy, perhaps only about eight weeks old, has spent a short span playing with his brothers and sisters in the kennel of his birth. He comes into your home a complete stranger, and unaccustomed to the attention that is showered upon him.

It is best to bring him home in the daytime, the earlier



BROWNING

the better. This will give him a chance to become at least partly acquainted with his new surroundings before facing the ordeal of the first night away from his family. Almost all puppies are curious by nature and unless this fellow is overwhelmed by the strangeness of the home, he will want to look around and explore everything. Let him look but take every precaution possible against his becoming frightened. Show him that he is welcome and has nothing to fear.

Watch him carefully and at the first signs of restlessness take him outdoors or provide a newspaper on which he can relieve himself. If a mishap does occur, do not punish him severely for this. It has probably been done because of nervousness. Discipline should be avoided as much as possible until he has become accustomed to his new locale.

Ch. Ir-me-mi Hey Tsl Tang. A rare Black. Most Blacks have some white on the toes and chest.



However, correction and pointing out your displeasure when mistakes are made is always good procedure.

Puppies sleep a great deal and this little fellow will probably grow tired fairly quickly, what with all the excitement. Encourage him to take his nap by putting him in the spot that has been provided for him—obviously a place where there are no rugs for him to spoil. As soon as he awakens, he should be taken outdoors where he can attend to his needs, or placed in a sand-box which you have provided for the purpose. Newspapers spread in a convenient corner will also serve.

Settling down for the night

You make your new puppy comfortable for the first night by placing him in his bed, providing him with a vessel of fresh water, and perhaps giving him some toy with which to occupy himself. All goes well . . . until you, yourself, have settled down for the night. Then your new companion begins to miss his own family and naturally makes his loneliness known.

It is difficult to resist the temptation to go in and soothe the sorrowing little fellow. You may bring him into your own bedroom, but the sooner your puppy learns his proper place, the better for both of you. His lonely cries may continue for several nights and if it persists you may scold the puppy severely and put him back in his bed, making sure that your punishment is by voice only. If you continually give in and take him into your own room, you merely throw away any progress you hope to accomplish. A ticking alarm clock, wrapped in a towel and placed in his bed, will often work wonders.

Housebreaking

Pekingese are naturally clean animals. But puppies have frequent calls to nature and must respond. Not knowing the



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Every puppy should have a bed to call his own.

difference between a Persian carpet and a tile floor, they must be taught. Remember your puppy is still a baby and intends no harm, he simply doesn't know better.

Housebreaking should begin at an early age and should be accomplished in from four to eight weeks; however, you must expect occasional lapses in manners. Your puppy will usually relieve himself soon after eating. Adopt a definite feeding schedule and stick to it. You will soon learn to anticipate his times and be ready for him.

Take him outdoors for a walk, about ten minutes after feeding. Use the same route every time. He may be attracted to a patch of grass or a pile of ashes and attend to his duty



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Reward your puppy when he has performed especially well.

there. Dogs usually like to relieve themselves on the ground. Some will go for blocks on a leash without relief, but allowed freedom, will attend to this necessity promptly. If possible, walk your puppy with an older dog. He may learn by imitating other dogs.

Puppies from three to six months of age should be taken outdoors at least five times a day; six to nine months, four times a day; older dogs, three times a day.

When your Peke commits an error on your carpet or best rug, go to him promptly and by the tone of your voice make it plain to him that he has made a grievous mistake. Place his nose in close proximity to the spot of the "crime", shame

him, scold him severely, and then take him outside promptly. Eventually he will get the idea. Repeat these proceedings if he continues to make these errors, and give him several sharp slaps across the rump with a folded newspaper.

Your troubles are almost over when the puppy begins to associate the outside walks with doing his duty. When he does attend to this necessity promptly, praise him.

If it is not convenient to take him outdoors, place a layer of newspapers in a corner and let him use that. When he has finished, praise him. Remove the paper and replace it with fresh, but keep a *piece* of the soiled paper in that spot. The smell and the location will assure him that he can attend to nature there without committing a crime. A sand box can also be provided for the small puppy, but the newspaper will do and is easily disposed of. A housebreaking aid is available which, if used judiciously, will attract him to the proper place.

It is best to keep the puppy in one room at first, preferably the kitchen or a linoleum-floored room. For a while he won't understand all this commotion about relieving himself, but he will soon learn.

Immediate removal to the outdoors upon committing an error, and regular feedings and regular walks after feedings, will all bring about the results desired, but your watchfulness must not be relaxed for some time. Patience and perseverance will have their rewards, but always remember that the puppy is still just a puppy and should never be severely punished.

Learning his name

The first thing your Pekingese puppy should be taught is his name. This can be accomplished during the housebreaking period. Select a short name for him and use it every time you address him. He will soon learn to recognize it. When he responds to the name and comes to you, reward him with a caress or a tidbit. In the early stages of his training call him by

name frequently. Always reward him when he responds.

To lead

The next step is to accustom him to the leash. Teaching the Pekingese to lead is a simple matter, but before you start, let him become familiar with a collar and leash. After he has become used to the collar, tie short pieces of rag to it. The puppy will tug against these streamers in play. This aids in accustoming him to an attachment to his neck.

After he has become used to wearing his collar, tie him in a comfortable place where he cannot become tangled up or choke himself. Then again see that the collar is tight enough not to slip over his head. Leave him to his own devices for a short period several times a day. He will soon stop his efforts to break away and come to realize that the light leash means that he no longer has his liberty. Watch him during this period and correct any tendencies he may show of becoming a leash chewer.

After a few days of this, attach a leash to his collar, call him to your side and start for a stroll. He may desire to remain behind and will pull or plunge against the lead. Continue your walk, however, pulling him along with you and he will soon learn it is useless to struggle and more comfortable to come along than be dragged. When he ceases to struggle, pet him and reward him. If he becomes frightened, reassure him, call him to you and reward him with a tidbit. Avoid taking him into strange surroundings for a while, and as you walk along, talk to him in a low, kindly tone, frequently petting him. Soon he will come to like these strolls and associate the leash with them.

To come when called

Do not expect your young puppy to pick up the accomplishment of coming when called by voice or whistle immediately. He is still a playful, inquisitive youngster and should be



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While teaching your puppy to walk on a lead, tug him gently into position each time he pulls forward or hangs back.

allowed to develop naturally using as little restraint as possible for a while. If you crowd him too much, you may break his spirit. True, he has learned his name and will come to you when called . . . provided he wants to and is not too interested in doing something else. Your object is to have him come to you when he doesn't want to. This lesson should be postponed until the dog has reached a more mature age.

Taking the young dog outside, attach a light check cord, 20 to 30 feet long, to his collar. Allow him to have a short romp. When his attention is attracted to something, call him by name and give the command "Come" or "Come here".



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A choke chain is very helpful when you are training a puppy. Properly used, it controls the dog with a minimum of discomfort to him.

If he responds, pat him, reward him with a tidbit, and allow him to continue his romp, calling him to you at intervals.

After having his pleasure continually interfered with, he will refuse to come when called. Grasp the end of the check cord, repeat the command "Come" and give the cord a sharp jerk. He will probably try to resist, but keep giving the command, and a few sharp jerks will probably bring him in to you. If he does not come, pull him in to you. Reward him with a tidbit and caresses. Repeat this several times and stop the lesson.

Repeat this procedure several times a day and have him

come to you three or four times in a session. Never allow a lesson to last too long. If he should sulk and remain with you, do not become discouraged. In such event, place him in his bed or box. He will probably welcome the return as he wants to get away from you. Leave the door open and allow him to settle in his bunk. Then call his name, give the command "Come". When he fails to respond, jerk sharply on the cord and bring him to you, rewarding him as usual.

With patience he will soon learn that he must come when his name is called. Never, under any circumstances, punish your Peke after he comes to you. If punishment is necessary, go to him. Never administer it when he has come to you voluntarily.

The whistle can be substituted for the voice after awhile.

To "Sit"

Like all other lessons, this should be taught in a quiet place where there are no distractions, and also taught only when your Peke is old enough to understand what you want him to do.

With the dog at your side or in front of you, hold the leash in your right hand and give the command "Sit" or "Hup", as you prefer. At the same time lean over and with your left hand press down steadily on his rump until he is in a sitting position. He may want to lie down or flop over on his side. Straighten him up with your left hand on his flank, or pull him up with the leash. As soon as he is in proper sitting position, slip a tidbit in his mouth and praise him. Do not keep him in this position long at first, but cluck to him and when he rises, pet him again.

Repeat this ritual several times, using the same command and pressing down on his rump. Always reward him at the right time. Soon he will associate the command with the pressure and anticipate it by sitting without being touched. You can then begin keeping him in a sitting position for longer periods of time. Never make this lesson too long. It

can be practiced several times a day, however.

Once your Peke has begun to respond to the command, you can substitute the raising of a warning finger for the word "Sit". If desired, a short whistle can also be substituted.

Once he has learned to "Sit", he is ready to be taught the command "Stay". This can be taught by placing him in the sitting position and gradually backing away from him, giving him the command to "Stay". He will probably try to move with you, but you must patiently replace him in the "Sit" position in the original place, repeating the command "Stay". This lesson is learned fairly easily, after the dog knows what you want him to do, for generally he is anxious to please.

Finally, after considerable drilling, your Peke may be taught to remain sitting for long periods of time and even after you have passed from sight.

"Down": It is not difficult to teach him what "Down" means, after you have taught him to "Sit". With one hand, hold the dog by the collar, give the command "Down" and press down on his rump with the other. When he is sitting, use the right hand to pull his front feet out from under him while you still press down on him with your left hand. Another way is to pass the leash under the arch of your shoe and pull it taut with your right hand while pressing down on the dog's shoulder with the left hand, as you give the command "Down". Give the command "Up" when you allow him to rise.

Repetition of this practice will soon teach the dog to get down on all fours at the command "Down", and then you may raise the hand when giving the command. Finally, all that is needed to cause the dog to drop is to bring the hand into an upraised position. The dog can be taught to remain "Down" for long periods if desired.

When you are in the presence of others who are not familiar with dogs, the accomplishments "Sit" and "Down" are especially valuable. These niceties are easy to teach and no



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Reprimand! Speak severely to your puppy when he disobeys.



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When teaching your dog to "Sit", hold his front up with your right hand, while pressing his rear down with your left.

Easy does it!

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dog is really well-mannered without them.

“Heeling”: This is the correct way to walk a mature dog. The loop of the leash is held in your right hand, the thong passes across your body to the dog who is on your left; control the slack of the leash with your left hand, shortening it or lengthening it as necessary. Say clearly, “Rover, heel!” and start out with your left foot. When the dog strains ahead, jerk back sharply with your left hand but let the leash slacken instantly. Never pull the dog back into position; never drag him forward. It accomplishes nothing. The quick jerk is what does it. It makes him momentarily uncomfortable and he quickly learns that if he walks correctly at your left knee there will be no jerk. Keep walking, keep repeating “Heel”, keep jerking when necessary. Remember to praise him when he walks properly. You’ll be surprised how quickly he learns.

6 General care

Pekingese are very much like human beings in many respects. While proper food, shelter, exercise and sanitation are all very essential to the health and good temperament of a dog, attention, companionship and affection also play an important part in his well being. With the exception of some of the very small breeds which require extra care, dogs are generally hardy individuals, able to adapt themselves to almost any climate or living conditions. Pampering is unnecessary and should, for the dog’s own sake, be avoided, but he is entitled to the attention and affection of his master.

Every Pekingese owner should spend at least a little time every day with his dog, in addition to looking after his necessities such as food, water, proper shelter and sanitation. Of course, if the dog is kept in the house he sees much of the family and becomes a part of it. But if he is kept in an outside

kennel, he should be removed from his confines at least once daily, given a period of exercise on a leash or, if possible, a good romp in some open space when he is not likely to get into mischief. These periods can be employed to good advantage in training a Pekingese in the niceties of behavior.

Fresh water should be available to the dog at all times, regardless of where he is kenneled. He should be kept free of both external and internal parasites and prompt attention should be paid to his physical ills.

Care of the teeth

Pekingese that are allowed to gnaw on large bones, hard biscuits and rawhide bones generally keep their teeth clean. Where discoloration shows, wipe teeth with hydrogen peroxide on a piece of cloth. Toothpaste also can be used.

Ear care

The ears of a dog are very sensitive and extreme care should be taken not to irritate them. Never wash out a dog's ear with soap and water. If it becomes necessary to clean the ear, swab it out with cotton and peroxide, or cotton with a little olive or sweet oil. Be gentle in this swabbing and do not probe deeper than you can see. A commercially prepared ear wash can be found at most pet counters and is usually quite effective.

Eye care

The eyes should be watched carefully. After each romp into high grass or cover, weed seeds and foreign matter should be washed out with a boric acid solution, for the presence of such material is exceedingly irritating and may cause serious damage. A commercially prepared eyewash can be found at most pet counters for general care.



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Teach your dog to "Sit" each time you stop.



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Brush your puppy regularly. It will reduce shedding and also keep his skin and coat in a healthy condition.

Care of the feet

Examine the feet carefully after each run. Prompt attention should be given to any cut on the pads. If the nails are kept trimmed or the dog given enough exercise on hard surfaces to keep them worn down to proper length, there is little danger of trouble from this source, but if allowed to grow, they may tear off. A torn nail can cause severe pain and should be promptly treated and, if necessary, removed. Tar and gum may be removed from the pads and hair of the dog's feet with acetone. If that isn't practical, nail polish remover will serve.

7 Grooming

Brushing

Frequent brushing is a chore that both you and your Pekingese will enjoy. Your pet's clean coat and healthy sheen will be a source of pride for you—and, surprisingly enough, your Pekingese will seem to prance more proudly himself! Your pet will enjoy the feeling of being fresh and clean. Brushing will give him a pleasant tingling sensation and will stimulate the flow of oil in his skin. He will appreciate being free of burrs and nettles, and you will appreciate seeing the healthy hair that brushing promotes.

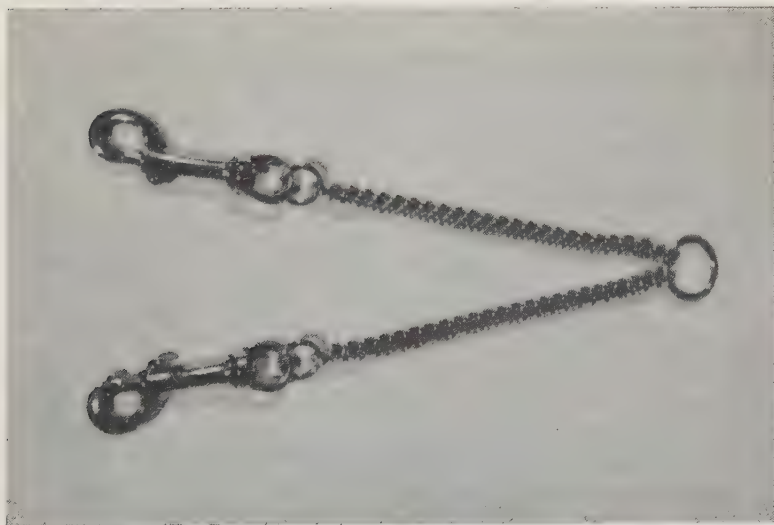
A thorough brushing, using a wire bristled brush, involves three steps: (1) brush with the growth of the hair to clean the surface coat; (2) brush stiffly against the hair to clean the undercoat and massage the skin; (3) brush the hair back to its original position. These are the mechanics of brushing—a touch of loving care is the only added ingredient needed to make daily brushing fun and pleasant. A steel-toothed comb is handy for removing snarls and tangles from his silky coat.

Bathing

When you bathe your Pekingese, choose a warm place and use several inches of warm water in a fairly deep tub. You will need a washcloth, dog soap or shampoo and several terry cloth towels or dry gunnysacks.

Wash your pet's head and ears first, using a damp washcloth and no shampoo. Then wash him from front to back and top to bottom using circular strokes and working up plenty of suds. Care should be taken to keep your pet's eyes and ears free from soap. His skin and coat should be rinsed and dried thoroughly. One word of merry admonition, your Pekingese's natural instinct is to shake himself dry, so don't take offense if you find yourself sharing his bath! If you're quick enough with a towel, you may escape the worst of it.

A foam shampoo, available at your local pet department, makes an excellent dry bath, which you may well prefer to use on chilly days and during winter months.



A Coupler for walking two dogs. The leash snaps on to the ring in the center. This Coupler is too heavy for Pekingese, but lighter weights are available.



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Check your puppy's teeth regularly for discoloration or injury.

Clean your puppy's ears gently. Never probe deeper than you can see.

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Work the suds in well with a brush or washcloth.

Rinse every bit of soap out.

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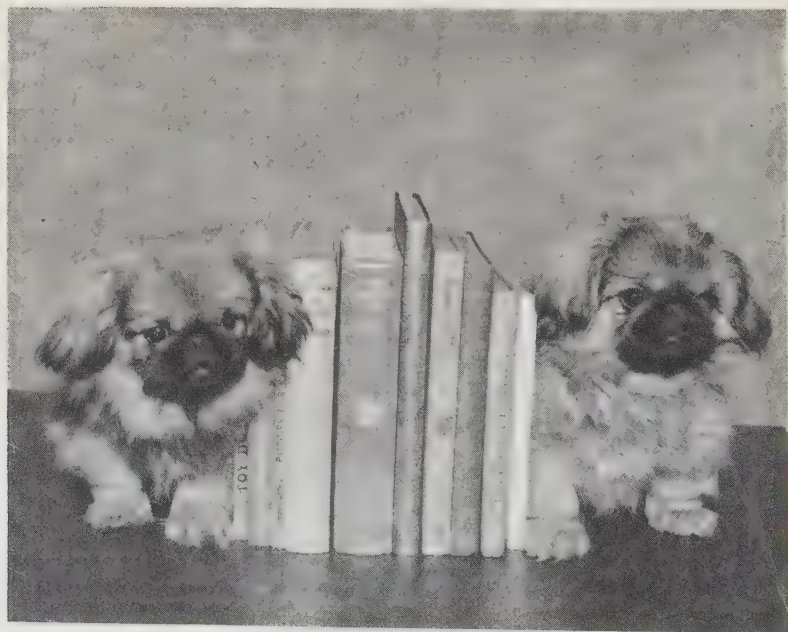
Nail-trimming

You will need one, and possibly two, instruments to accomplish the task of nail-trimming: a nail clipper is useful and a heavy, fairly coarse file may be used to shape your pet's nails for show.

The important point to watch when attending your pet's nails is not to cut into the quick. This is seen from any position in white nails, but in those nails which are black or dark in color it is more easily located from the underneath part of the nail where it has a soft, spongy appearance in contrast to the hard brittleness of the nail matter itself.

When using a file, it should be drawn from the top of the nail downward in a round stroke to the end of the nail underneath. Considerable pressure is needed for the first few strokes in order to break through the hard polished surface of the nail. After this the filing is easily accomplished.

These book-ends are alive.



8 Suggestions for feeding growing dogs

Proper feeding is unquestionably the most important single factor in raising or maintaining a healthy Pekingese. "What and how much shall I feed my dog?" is a question that is often asked and one that cannot be answered by stating definite figures. The answer depends upon the age, activity, health and individuality of the particular Pekingese. The following are a few simple facts that should be kept in mind by the Pekingese owner in his endeavor to feed his dog correctly.

Puppies and young growing dogs require two and occasionally three times as much food of a higher protein (meat) content per pound of body weight than do mature dogs. This need of excess food and protein decreases gradually as the puppies' rate of growth subsides at the approach of maturity.

Members of small breeds, such as the Pekingese, require more per pound of body weight than large breeds. Mature spayed dogs and old inactive dogs thrive on 25 percent or less food than normal dogs. Of course, there may be considerable variation in the food requirements of different Pekingese of the same size. Trial and error may be the best solution in determining the amount of food your particular dog should receive.



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Hold the tidbit above his head to encourage him to "Sit".



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Be careful he doesn't rise up, which is a different trick entirely.

FEEDING CHART

The following table lists the approximate daily food requirements of the Pekingese.

Age 2 Months

Morning: 1 to 3 tablespoonfuls milk; $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonfuls cereal.

Noon: 1 to 2 heaping teaspoonfuls raw ground meat.

Afternoon: Repeat morning feeding.

Evening: Repeat noon feeding.

Late evening: 1 to 3 tablespoonfuls milk; $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful cod-liver oil once a day.

Age 3 Months

Gradually increase amounts per feeding, according to puppy's growth and capacity. Gradually eliminate afternoon and late evening feeding.

Age 4 Months

Morning: 2 to 4 tablespoonfuls milk; 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls cereal.

Noon: 1 to 2 heaping tablespoonfuls raw meat.

Evening: 1 to 2 heaping tablespoonfuls raw meat, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 teaspoonful cooked, mashed vegetables.

$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoonful cod-liver oil once a day.

Age 5 Months

Increase amount per feeding.

Age 6 Months

Morning: $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cups milk; 2 to 6 tablespoonfuls cereal.

Noon: 1 to 3 heaping tablespoonfuls meat; 1 to 3 tablespoonfuls cereal.

Evening: $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 heaping table-spoonfuls meat; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 table-spoonfuls cereal, vegetables or table scraps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 tablespoonful cod-liver oil twice a day.

Age 7 Months

Gradually eliminate noon meal.

Age 8 Months

Morning: $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 slice buttered toast, or 1 to 2 table-spoonfuls cereal.

Evening: 2 to 5 heaping table-spoonfuls meat; 2 to 5 table-spoonfuls cereal, vegetables, or table scraps; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 slice buttered toast.

$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoonful cod-liver oil twice a day.

Age 9 Months

The feeding for 8 months may be continued as mature diet, or the morning meal eliminated and the dog fed the 10 month's diet.

Age 10 Months—Mature

$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cups meat

$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cups cereal, or 1 to 2 slices buttered toast

$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cups vegetables, or table scraps.

$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoonful cod-liver oil twice a day, until warm weather.





9 First aid

Almost every dog owner at some time will be called upon to do something for his pet in the nature of first aid, possibly to stop a hemorrhage, pull porcupine quills, straighten and hold in place a broken leg. Every dog owner should be prepared in case that possibility presents itself.

The first thing to do is to restrain yourself from rushing to the injured dog's assistance. Approach him somewhat gingerly. He is probably in pain. Merely moving him adds to it, and in an instant you may be suffering more than he is. Therefore see that he can't bite you.

If he is a small dog, such as a Pekingese, you may be able to procure a blanket which you can drop over him, folded, and thus pick him up. He won't be able to bite through its thicknesses.

Broken bones

Keep the leg as straight as possible, if it is a broken leg. If the fracture is compound, that is, if the bone has broken through the skin, pull the leg so that the bone point no longer shows. If the pelvis, a rib, or shoulder blade is broken, let the dog alone until your veterinarian has been informed and tells you what to do. He may be able to set the last two, and a broken pelvis generally knits without benefit of the veterinarian.

The principal thought should be to prevent the sharp point or edge of a bone from slashing about and cutting a blood vessel. To that end and for purposes of transporting him, it is best to attach a splint to the leg tying it above and below the break.

Shock

Nearly all dogs hurt in accidents suffer from shock. The heart beats faster but weakly, the dog shows prostration and often

seems oblivious to pain. Shock needs treatment before any minor cuts or breaks. It is best treated by covering the dog with a warm blanket and keeping him warm. His own body will furnish all the heat he needs, if well covered and in a temperature of 70°F. Otherwise, he should be brought into a warm place.

If he is not injured so badly that he can swallow, the simplest household stimulant to administer is coffee with sugar, cream and a pinch of salt. With a short-nosed dog like a Peke this should be fed very slowly, a teaspoon at a time. Allow him ample time to swallow one teaspoon before giving another.

Accidental poisoning and antidotes

A poisoned dog needs instant treatment. Don't waste precious time taking him to the doctor but first empty his stomach. The easiest way is with hydrogen peroxide. Mix the regular drugstore strength (3 %) with water 50-50 and pour it down the dog's throat. Use at least a tablespoonful to each 10 pounds of dog. It turns into oxygen and water and is harmless. He will vomit in about two minutes. After the stomach settles, give some Epsom salts, say a teaspoonful in a little water, to quickly empty the intestine. Hydrogen peroxide is an antidote for phosphorus, so often used in rat poisons. Epsom salts is an antidote for lead poisoning.

The following treatment can be tried for each specific poison. Naturally your first thought in knowing your dog was poisoned is to find out what poison. If you do not know and have used peroxide and Epsom salts, then obtain some "hypo" used by photographers and give a teaspoonful because it is an antidote for two other poisons.

Household antidotes for common poisons

Poison	Antidote (for 10-lb dog)
Mercuric compounds	Egg white, milk, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup
Arsenic	Sodium thiosulphate (ordinary photographer's "hypo"), $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful in water
Acids	Bicarbonate of soda, eggshells, crushed plaster, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonful
Alkalis	Vinegar, lemon juice, several table-spoonsful
Lead	Epsom salts, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful in water
Phosphorus	Peroxide of hydrogen, as directed for emetic
Thallium	Table salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful in water
Strychnine	Sedative drugs (nembutal, phenobarbital), 1 grain to each 7 lb of weight
Sedative drugs	Strong coffee, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful
Food poisoning	Peroxide of hydrogen, empty bowels with enema of warm water, when stomach has settled give Epsom salts, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful in water



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When clipping puppy's nails it is usually sufficient to remove just the sharp little hook at the tip.

Cuts

Most troublesome of dogs' cuts are cut feet. They are so well supplied with blood vessels that even a small cut bleeds profusely. If a cut on the leg or foot bleeds severely apply a tourniquet above it, but relax it at least every ten minutes.

Cut feet can best be managed temporarily by pressure bandages applied firmly. The idea is to let a clot form. Nearly everyone applies the bandage too loosely. All a loose bandage does is to soak up the blood, not prevent its flow.

It should be for a veterinarian to stitch the cut together to stop the blood flow. Suturing the cut closed and bandaging with changes of the bandages every other day can have a dog walking naturally in ten days or less.

10 Some common diseases

The veterinarian is the puppy's best friend. He's the man who checks the condition of your Pekingese, gives disease-preventing inoculations, and prescribes any necessary medications when they are indicated, all with a pat to your puppy's head. The veterinarian is always your final authority on what to do—or not to do. The following descriptions of ailments and illnesses are here to help you understand their symptoms and their possible cures.

Today, most serious dog diseases have fallen victim to the wonder drugs, you need only recognize them in time to be able to ward them off.

The common cold

It is of course impossible to pinpoint the cause of a cold in dogs any more than it is in humans. However, a Pekingese is more susceptible to a cold if his quarters are wet or damp, if he has been kept in a draft or experiences a sudden chill. Keep your dog pleasantly warm and indoors except for short periods if the weather is warm and sunny. Be sure to cover him when you take him outside for toilet reasons during his convalescence.

Unless a serious secondary infection has developed, your dog will undoubtedly come out of it; if not in a reasonable time, consult a vet.

Diarrhea is often a symptom of the common cold. If this condition persists, treat as directed under "Diarrhea".

Constipation and Diarrhea

If there are no other symptoms, consider your feeding to blame. Constipation usually results from improper feeding and elimination can become quite painful if the wrong diet continues. Give your Pekingese more vegetables and more roughage (dog biscuits and dog meal). A quicker treatment, for immediate relief, is milk of magnesia. If he doesn't like it, don't call him difficult, just give him mineral oil. Believe it or not, he likes it. He'll lick it from the dish!

Diarrhea can be a result of diet, too. Make sure it's not a symptom of another ailment. Then, provide relief with Kaopectate. Use one teaspoon every three hours for a puppy; more for larger dogs. Should the condition persist, consult your veterinarian.

Ear canker

If your Pekingese paws and scratches his ears a lot, this could indicate merely irritation or, more likely, an ear infection. A commercially prepared medicated ear wash is available in

most pet departments. Used as directed, this is quite helpful.

Check the ears for a brown substance. If the disturbance is not corrected, it can turn into a troublesome infection or ear canker. Clean your dog's ears with cotton dipped in olive oil and remove as much of the canker as possible.

Tracheobronchitis

Usually called "Kennel Cough" this is one of the commonest ailments of puppies. It is characterized by a gagging cough during which the puppy appears to be attempting to clear his throat or to throw up but with little or no results. The cough is usually most severe during the night. Otherwise the puppy appears normal. Appetite and bowel movement are normal as is the temperature which should be between 101 and 102.2°F. The eyes and nose are clear. "Kennel Cough" is caused by a highly contagious virus which is particularly prevalent where puppies are kept under crowded conditions.

Fortunately, "Kennel Cough" is a self-limiting disease, that is, the dog will recover by itself without treatment although the cough may persist as long as six weeks. Cough mixtures, obtainable at most pet counters are often helpful. For severe cases your veterinarian can prescribe sulfa drugs or one of the broad spectrum antibiotics such as chloromycetin which usually relieves the problem.

Distemper

True distemper, which is correctly called Carre's disease after the man who studied it, is seldom seen today thanks to our advanced methods of immunization. However, the word distemper is frequently used in the generic sense to indicate a dog with a generalized set of symptoms. Used in this way the prognosis might vary from good to fair to poor, depending on what is actually causing the symptoms.

There are a number of problems occurring in puppies the symptoms of which, particularly in their early stages, are



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Spray your dog regularly, as a precautionary measure.

very similar, and accurate diagnosis is almost impossible. These symptoms include elevated temperature, mucousy nose and/or eyes, loss of appetite, diarrhea, listlessness, frequent productive sneezing, vomiting and a deep cough, low in the abdomen, as distinguished from a bronchial cough which is in the upper region.

These symptoms alone are sufficient to suspect distemper

although, by themselves, they do not support a positive diagnosis as many other, less serious diseases will frequently cause the same symptoms.

Additional symptoms more characteristic of true distemper are photophobia, or fear of light; a distinctive temperature curve and conjunctivitis. The puppy will hide in dimly lit areas and, when exposed to light, will squint and show his discomfort. Another distinctive symptom is the so-called diphasic, or saddle, curve of temperature. From the normal of 101 to 102.2°F. , the puppy's temperature will shoot up as high as 105°F. on the fifth day after infection, followed by a drop to almost normal on the sixth. This is followed by a rise to 103 or 104°F. and it remains approximately that for the duration of the disease.

Conjunctivitis is an inflammation of the conjunctiva, the membranes lining the eyelids.

Frequently, sores are seen on the stomach. The skin, when pinched, retains the crease, returning slowly to normal in contrast to the skin of a healthy dog which snaps back.

In the early stages keep the puppy warm and check its temperature daily keeping a written record. This will help your veterinarian make a positive diagnosis should the symptoms persist. Baby aspirins can be given three or four times daily and the puppy should be hand fed if necessary. Boil 4 oz of milk and 4 oz of water and allow them to cool. Add 2 oz of Karo syrup, the yolk of an egg and a pinch of salt and mix well. Give it to the puppy freely. Should you have to resort to spoon feeding, pull out the lip at the side to form a pocket and pour in a spoonful at a time. Allow ample time for it to go down before giving another. Make sure he gets nourishment often.

Simple diarrhea can be controlled by administering Kaopectate or milk of bismuth. For small puppies, give one tablespoon initially, followed by one teaspoon every three hours, or after every movement. For larger dogs increase the dosage in proportion to his size.

Should symptoms persist, you must, of course, contact

your veterinarian. However, do not become unduly discouraged. While distemper, when it does appear, is extremely serious, antibiotics help control the secondary infection and with good nursing there is a decent percentage of cures. Some, but by no means all, puppies are left with aftereffects which might range from hardly noticeable to severe, but many do make a complete recovery. Should it turn out that it wasn't true distemper after all, but one of the other puppy ailments, chances are good for a complete recovery.

Vaccination

Today the science of immunization has developed to a remarkable degree. Puppies can be given a long-lasting immunity to distemper by the time that they are ten weeks old. Your veterinarian can also inoculate your puppy with antibodies which, while their effect is measured in days, will serve to protect him until he can receive his permanent inoculation. At the same time that he is giving the distemper shots, your veterinarian may also immunize your puppy against hepatitis and leptospirosis. We will not go into a description of these diseases here as, in the early stages, their symptoms are similar to those described for distemper. An accurate diagnosis had best be left to your veterinarian who is trained to differentiate.

Be safe—have your puppy immunized before any symptoms appear as the value of inoculation, once he has contracted the disease, is doubtful.

Fleas

Even under the best conditions some dogs have them. But they're easy to spot, easy to get rid of. If your Pekingese scratches more than usual, it's a pretty good sign he has picked up some hitch-hikers.

You can see fleas or mites under a strong light, so check to make sure of his problem. Then a bath with special flea



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The housebreaking scent attracted him to the newspaper.

soap, and a dusting with flea powder, should cure it. The sleeping quarters must also be disinfected.

A commercially prepared aerosol flea spray is available at most pet departments and is the most convenient way to treat this condition.

Worms and worming: Puppies are especially susceptible to worms but almost every dog will get them some time in his life. Remember, all worms are not the same. There are, to



Hmm! Something smells interesting.

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name a few, roundworms, tapeworms, hookworms, and whipworms. Each requires its own special treatment. So be sure of your worm and the medication you're using if you decide to worm the animal yourself. Roundworms, most common in puppies, are long, white or pinkish, and tend to curl up like watchsprings; tapeworms resemble hard pink or brown grains of rice. Symptoms are: actual appearance of the worm in stools or vomit; pot belly, diarrhea, persistent vomiting, running eyes and nose.

11 Show training

In teaching your Pekingese to pose, step in front or to the side of the dog with the lead slack. Move him into the stance you desire by attracting his attention with a tidbit or toy until he obeys. Set his forelegs so that they are parallel, then move his hind legs into proper position. Teach him to stand quietly with all four legs squarely under him and to remain standing in this position for several minutes at a time, talking to him in low tones occasionally and running your hand along his back and neck. This will require patience on your part, but with careful handling your efforts will be rewarded.

Your task is to have him let you pose him as you desire and remain standing in that position until you allow him to change it. His head should be kept up and alert, his ears where they should be, and his position such as to show his good points. The judge can only form his opinion on what he sees.

While studying your own dog's conformation, compare his measurements and weight with those of the standard. If he is too light try to put more flesh on him, if too heavy take it off. Spend as much time as possible with your dog, leading him, handling him, posing him. He'll pay you in the show ring for your trouble if he is worthy of bench show honors.

Never be hasty with him, and never become excited. Talk to him occasionally in calm, low tones and reward him frequently with caresses and small morsels. If he is possessed of the proper show ring temperament, he will respond readily.

12 Scientific breeding and genetics

Dog breeding is a science, the successful pursuance of which requires great study and careful planning. The average breeder gives far too little thought to the choice of a sire, being content to breed to a winning or producing dog in the hope that outstanding progeny will result from the union with his bitch, and losing sight of the individual characteristics, good and bad, of the prospective parents.

A successful breeder not only studies the characteristics of the individual dogs he plans to use as breeding stock but also makes himself fully acquainted with the characteristics of the families from which these individuals come.

He sets a definite goal of accomplishment and strives, through selective breeding, to bring about an emphasis on desired characteristics, such as conformation, color, coat, and temperament, which meet the requirements of that goal.

To understand that, we have to understand Mendel's Law of Alternate Inheritance. Ever since mankind began to speculate on how animals and humans inherit, it has been continually remarked that traits skipped a generation, but it was not known why. Such observations were the bases of many weird theories. Had our early scientists or animal breeders bothered to count as Mendel did, they might have learned Mendel's Law. Mendel bred garden peas and noted their differences in parallel columns. He crossed tall peas with dwarf peas, some wrinkled with peas which were smooth. In the first generation he got only one kind of characteristic—not a type midway between.

Some of us who study canine genetics, as the science of dog heredity is called, have been trying to factor dogs down into their lowest common denominators, as it were. We are trying to learn what all the inheritable characters are and how they are inherited. Quite a start has been made, but much remains to be accomplished. We find many characters are dominant or recessive. The list is appended at the end of this section.



A healthy dog is a hungry one.

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The mistake so many with too little knowledge make is to try to apply Mendel's Law to a single litter of, say, eight puppies, and assume it doesn't hold when the proportions do not come out to expectations. A breeder mates a white dog (recessive) to a pure red (dominant). A friend has made the same type of mating. They raise the pups. They decide to mate a pup from one litter with a pup from the other. All the pups are red because red is dominant over white.

The puppies from this cross of two hybrids should produce 25% white. But there are four whites and two reds. This



Pekingese love to play ball.

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doesn't vitiate Mendel's Law. It simply shows there weren't enough pups for the mathematical expectancy to be realized. It is just as if we took a red and a white marble which one parent contributed and dropped them in a hat; then two more which the other parent contributed. You'd have two red and two white marbles. Reach into the hat now and take out two. Record the color. Put them back, mix them and take out two more. Keep doing it and record what you had each time until you have drawn out 100 pairs. You will find you have very close to 25 times drawn a pair of red, 25 times drawn a pair of white, and 50 times drawn a pair composed of one red and one white. Now you might draw a pair of reds several times in a row, but the great average is 25-50-25. If the marbles were genes the puppies with the mixed pair would all show only the dominant characteristic, in this case, red. The recessive white would still be present, however, but hidden and may crop out in future generations.

Thus in any one litter the exact expectancy is not always realized, but there is an expectancy, nonetheless. It is governed by the Law of Alternate Inheritance. This question of skipping a generation is now, indeed, mathematically explainable.

Apply Mendel's Law to all the traits in dogs that can be resolved down to simple one-gene traits, and it helps greatly in understanding how dogs inherit.

Mutations

How, then, is one ever to improve his stock? How can the top dogs of any breed be improved? The answer is they can't unless a mutation occurs, and that mutation is capitalized on. We are, of course, leaving out of our consideration any breed crossing. We are trying to improve a breed by selection.

Relationships

To be accurate each dog is only the custodian of the germ

plasm he inherited. Inheritance is like a stream that goes on each generation, halving itself and joining with half of another line, producing individuals who carry the germ plasm as a trust and by mating pass it on where it produces other individuals who also are created by it and pass it on.

Inbreeding

Is inbreeding harmful? Is it beneficial? What is it? What is linebreeding? Is that harmful?

Inbreeding is the mating of a pair bearing fifty percent or more relationship to each other. Examples are parent to offspring, brother and sister, cousin to cousin, grandsire to grand-daughter.

Linebreeding is the mating of dogs having common distant relatives, such as grand- or great-grandparents.

Outbreeding is the mating of dogs that are unrelated or only distantly related.

Outcrossing is the mating of dogs of two unrelated inbred lines.

Of these, linebreeding and outbreeding are the most common breeding methods used.

Inbreeding doubles up the strain traits, good and bad. But continued inbreeding, without rigid selection, definitely decreases the size of the stock. It tends to decrease fertility to a certain extent, and it produces uniform stock. Uniform because the inbred offspring tend more and more to carry the same genes, and must develop similarly.

Mating of brother and sister, mother and son, father and daughter, down to first cousins, is considered inbreeding. Breeding father to daughter is genetically about equal to breeding half brother to half sister. Below first cousins is considered to be linebreeding which may be expressed as breeding not closely, within a strain.



He stops it with his paw.

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Sex to order

As this is written we have no practical means of producing sex to order, despite what you may have heard. The acid-alkaline theory, the northwind theory, the sugar-salt theory, the left-right-side theory, or any of the thousands of theories which their proponents “proved” in the past yet remain to meet the acid test of science.



He makes the catch in fine style.

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Inherited unit traits in dogs

To give you a general knowledge of the Dominant and Recessive genetic characteristics pertaining to color, leg length, mental aptitudes, etc., the following chart will be helpful.

Color inheritance

Dominant

Black
Solid color
Solid color
Ringneck
Black-and-tan
Black-and-tan
Black-and-tan
Red (type I)
Red (type II)
All colors
All-colors
Brindle
Black-and-brindle
Lemon-black nose and
dark eyes
Ticking
Merling
Merling
Sable
Sable
Red

Recessive

All other colors
Ringneck pattern
Mostly white
Mostly white
Tri-color
Liver-and-tan
Red (type I)
Black-and-tan
Albino-white
Dark-eyed white
Tan
Black-and-tan
Lemon-pink nose and
light eyes
Non-ticking
Tri-color
Black-and-tan
Black-and-tan
Merling
Cream

Leg length

Short legs (imperfectly)
Long legs

Long legs
Short legs in cockers

Eye color

Brown eye
Brown eye

Yellow eye
Pearl eye

Coat characteristics

Short hair
Wire coat
Coarse hair
Sparse coat
Straight

Long hair
Smooth coat
Fine hair
Dense coat
Curly

Miscellaneous

Dewclaws
Stub tail (imperfectly)
Straight tail
Glaucoma
Shorter ears

No dewclaws
Long tail
Curly tail
Normal sight
Longer ears

Mental aptitudes

Open trailing	Still trailing
Chop voice	Drawling voice
High head carriage in hunting	Low head carriage
Smiling	Nonsmiling
Bird interest	Lack of bird interest
Water going	Nonwater going
Quartering	Straight line hunting

13 Breeding and whelping

Before breeding your Pekingese, it is best to wait until she is in her second "season" or "heat". She will by that time have reached her full maturity. The "heat" period lasts up to 28 days; however, it varies with individuals.

Some bitches are "in season" only a short time while others remain receptive for four weeks. There is no definite rule about this.

If the bitch is to be shipped away for breeding, shipment should be made before she has been "in heat" for a week. This will give her a chance to become accustomed to strange surroundings. It is better to be early than sorry you were late.

Care of the matron

The Pekingese period of gestation runs from 58 to 65 days, with the average 62 or 63 days, approximately nine weeks.

The diet of the matron is of great importance during this time. It must be of sufficient quantity and quality to maintain the matron herself and bring about the development of her family in embryo. Along with cereal in the morning she should get whole milk and egg yolk. To her evening meal of prepared food, horse meat or lean beef, canned salmon and liver should be added frequently. For two weeks before whelping, her diet should contain less bulk and more con-

centrated food. More meat, raw or cooked, should be given and her milk ration increased.

As she grows heavy in whelp, she will be inclined to remain idle but should be taken for regular short walks on the leash. Exercise is important. This should be mild but regular.

A whelping box should be provided. It should consist of a wooden floor, with sides, but no top. A rail a few inches off the floor is advisable so that she cannot crowd the puppies against the sides and crush or suffocate them. Several layers of newspapers may serve as bedding. This can be removed when soiled but still provides insulation against floor drafts. The bottom of the pan should be at least an inch off the floor.

The bitch should be kept as quiet as possible during her period of travail.

Watch the bitch carefully during whelping, disturbing her as little as possible. It is safe to allow one hour before the first delivery after the first expulsive effort is seen. However, if the straining is severe and the hour passes without results, the attention of a competent veterinarian should be sought immediately.

It is important to watch a Pekingese whelp very carefully. Because of their shape, large head and small pelvis the matron may have difficulty passing an oversized pup, Toy Pekingese particularly lose strength rapidly. While this doesn't happen often, and chances are your Peke will have a normal delivery, it is best to be aware of the possibility. As whelping time draws near, consult with your veterinarian and make arrangements so that you can get in touch with him at any time, day or night, should it become necessary.

14 Weaning

The Pekingese mother will generally start weaning her puppies herself. Efforts to help her should start when they are about four weeks old.



Pekingese love affection.

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For the first meal, place the following mixture in a shallow dish:

- One cup warm milk
- One yolk of egg
- One teaspoonful Karo syrup
- One teaspoonful lime water

The puppies' heads should be repeatedly dipped into the dish until they begin to lap the mixture voluntarily. They learn

quickly, and are generally quite gluttonous once they get the idea.

In a very short time they will be eagerly taking four such meals a day. The amount of milk should then be doubled, and one or two thin pieces of dry toast, crumbled, can be added.

At this time the mother is separated from her litter and is returned only for short nursing periods.

When the puppies are six weeks of age, one-half teaspoonful of scraped beef should be given each puppy every day.

A small amount of mashed cooked vegetables should be added to the diet at seven weeks. Two teaspoonsful of beef should be given each puppy daily. A teaspoonful of cod liver oil should be added to one of the feedings during the day.

15 Conclusion

A wise man once said that the only friend you can buy is a dog. To your dog you are the ruler of the world. When you are happy he is happy. When you are thoughtful and quiet your dog lies quietly and ponders too.

He wants only to please you. A casual pat on the head and his tail wags happily. He waits eagerly for your return when you have gone out. You arrive and he goes into ecstasy.

With one sharp word you can bring clouds across his happiness. Whatever you do to him your dog only awaits the sign that all has been forgiven.

Whatever your dog is you will have made him. Do well by him.

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